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FOREIGN LANGUAGE OFFERINGS AND ENROLLMENTS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS, FALL 1959.

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A NATIONAL SURVEY WAS CONDUCTED OF MODERN LANGUAGE OFFERINGS AND ENROLLMENTS IN PUBLIC SECONDARY SCHOOLS. DATA FOR THIS SURVEY WERE PROVIDED BY STATE LANGUAGE CONSULTANTS, STATISTICIANS, AND DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS OF SECONDARY EDUCATION. DISCUSSIONS INCLUDED (1) NATIONAL ENROLLMENTS, (2) THE NDEA AND MODERN LANGUAGES, (3) SUMMARY TABLES ANALYSIS, (4) INDIVIDUAL ENROLLMENTS, (5) DISTRIBUTION BY STATES, AND (6) LANGUAGE ENROLLMENTS IN THE SEVENTH AND EIGHTH GRADES. THE FINDINGS INDICATED THAT (1) 2,200,000 STUDENTS WERE ENROLLED IN LANGUAGE COURSES IN 1959 AND (2) SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN VARIOUS ASPECTS OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT RATES WERE SHOWN. REPORTS IN THIS SERIES ARE ED 003 940 THROUGH ED 003 960. (RS)

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Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, Fall 1959*

By J. Wesley Childers

"Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, Fall 1959," latest in a series of three reports on the present status of foreign languages in the secondary schools of the United States, is the second consecutive Modern Language Association report on foreign languages in the public secondary schools. It has been preceded by the following reports already submitted to the U.S. Office of Education: (1) "Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, Fall 1958," and (2) "Foreign Languages in Independent Secondary Schools, Fall 1959." The research for these three reports was performed by the Modern Language Association pursuant to a contract with the U.S. Office of Education, authorized under the National Defense Education Act.

The present report on 1959 FL offerings and enrollments in public secondary schools compares per cents and ranks with those of 1958 wherever possible. Per cents are rounded off to the nearest tenth, except in the separate language enrollment tables 8-10 (German, Italian, and Russian), where small fractional per cents are not changed. All enrollment figures are the actual ones received for 1959, except for an expansion of the data from Illinois and Washington and for use of 1958 data from Texas, as explained below.

Estimated Enrollments: Illinois enrollment returns came from schools comprising seventy-two per cent of the total high school population (9-12) of the state. It was assumed that the same per cents would hold in the other schools, and enrollment figures were estimated accordingly.

Washington enrollments were estimated by doubling the foreign language data received from secondary schools representing fifty per cent of the total high school population. A state official reported that foreign languages were offered in all of the state's schools.

Revision of 1958 Data: National totals for 1958, cited in the present report, differ in some respects from those published previously by the MLA. Alaska and Wisconsin reported changes in their 1958 report at the time when data for 1959 were sought. The 1958 figures have been adjusted to include these changes in order to make more exact the comparisons with 1959 state and national totals.

Texas Data for 1959: Foreign language enrollment data for 1959 were not available in the Texas Education Agency. Professor Theodore Andersson of the University of Texas tried to collect these data from the schools; however, the returns were insufficient in number to justify expansion into a valid report. On the basis of returns from 500 schools (as compared with 1602 in 1958), French and German showed more total enrollment in 1959 than in 1958, but Latin and Spanish enrollments were about half of those from the previous year. In terms of foreign language enrollments in the total school population grades 9-12, the Texas returns from 500 schools showed 27.4 per cent; the 1958 per cent based on replies from 1602 schools was 20.3. It appears that foreign language enrollments have increased in volume and in per cent since 1958; however, since no valid estimate of the 1959 Texas data can be made at this time, the 1958 data are used in this report.

Special Explanations: Abbreviations: The following abbreviations have been used in the text and tables of this report: FL(s), Foreign Language(s); HS, High School; HSP, High School Population; MFL(s), Modern Foreign Language(s); MLA, Modern Language Association.

Combination courses: Combination courses III and IV were recorded with 80% of the enrollments in Course III and 20% in Course IV, the proportions for regularly listed courses III and IV.

Conversation courses: When no level was given for conversation courses, the enrollments were assigned to Course I.

Courses I-V: Throughout this report, courses I-V are used in the commonly accepted sense. Irrespective of junior or senior high school, Course I, for example, is the first full year of formal language study in the secondary school, granting a unit of credit; courses II, III, IV, and V are the second, third, fourth, and fifth full year of language study on the secondary level.

General Language: Enrollments in General Language courses were excluded.

"Other" enrollments: "Other" enrollments given for a specified language, but unspecified as to course level, were assigned to Course I.

State totals: If state totals only were given for a specific language, unclassified as to course level, these figures were put in a column marked "Unclassified."

Acknowledgments: Data for the present report were sent to the MLA by State language consultants, statisticians, and directors and supervisors of secondary education. We offer our special thanks to the following persons, whose addresses are those of the State Department of Education in the capital of their respective states, unless otherwise noted. *Alabama:* Miss Joanna Breedlove; *Alaska:* Herbert E. Bruce; *Arizona:* Chauncey B. Coor; *Arkansas:* Miss Wilma Jimerson; *California:* Everett V. O'Rourke; *Colorado:* Lowell Elisha; *Connecticut:* Robert Serafino; *Delaware:* Miss Isabel Riblett (Wilmington Public Schools), Howard E. Row; *District of Columbia:* Mrs. Marjorie P. Bowen (Fillmore School, Washington 7); *Florida:* O. E. Pérez; *Georgia:* M. Gordon Brown; *Hawaii:* Erwin Gordon; *Idaho:* Miss Jane J. Scott; *Illinois:* Robert de Vette; Johann Struth, Jr.; *Indiana:* George Smith; *Iowa:* Le Roy G. Pratt; *Kansas:* David Burns; *Kentucky:* D. E. Elswick; *Louisiana:* Mrs. Lavinia McNeely; *Maine:* Edward F. Booth; *Maryland:* Mrs. Genevieve Blew, Chester Kiser (3 East 25th Street, Baltimore); *Massachusetts:* James R. Powers; *Michigan:* Larry D. Waggoner (1411 Nicolet Place, Lafayette Park, Detroit 7); *Minnesota:* Jermaine D. Arendt; *Mississippi:* S. A. Brasfield, R. C. Reindorp; *Missouri:* Miss Anne Henderson; *Montana:* Lester W. McKim; *Nebraska:* F. K. Alexander; *Nevada:* Philip D. Smith; *New Hampshire:* James C. Faulkner, C. Paul Quimby; *New Jersey:* Archie E. LaPointe; *New Mexico:* Joseph Michel, Tom D. Riddle; *New York:* Paul Glaude, Warren Knox, Martin Ruther, Theodore Huebener (Board of Education, N.Y.C.), Joseph Justman (Board of Education, N.Y.C.); *North Carolina:* Nile F. Hunt; *North Dakota:* Richard Klein, Miss Nancy Stewart (Central High School, Fargo); *Ohio:* Glenn A. Rich; *Oklahoma:* R. O. Sumter; *Oregon:* Paul M. Arriola; *Pennsylvania:* J. Mahon Bonebrake, Louisette Logan, Carl D. Morneweck; *Rhode Island:* Clarence E. Sturtevant; *South Carolina:* Eugene W. Anderson; *South Dakota:* F. R. Wanek; *Tennessee:* Mrs. Sara W. Whitten; *Texas:* Anthony R. Ferris, Ann Greer (Texas Education Agency), Theodore Andersson (University of Texas); *Utah:* J. Dale Miller; *Vermont:* Louis DesChenes; *Virginia:* Shelton T. Belsches; *Washington:* Roger E. Elder, Miss Lurline Simpson (University of Washington, Seattle); *West Virginia:* George A. Fenley, Jr.; *Wisconsin:* Frank M. Grittner; *Wyoming:* William L. Wells.

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J. Wesley Childers
Director of Research

14 April 1961

HIGHLIGHTS

1. In the fall of 1959, nearly 2,200,000 students in high school grades 9-12 were enrolled in foreign language courses I-V, comprising 27.0 per cent of the total high school population. The increase over the fall of 1958 was 280,210 or 14.6 per cent.
2. Modern foreign languages enrolled 1,556,745 or 19.1 per cent of the total high school population 9-12. The increase over the fall of 1958 was 258,058 or 19.9 per cent.
3. The per cent of total 1958 Course II foreign language students who continued into Course III in 1959 was 23.3. The per cents of continuity of study for the five principal languages were: French (33.8), German (29.1), Italian (22.1), Latin (17.3), and Spanish (24.5).
4. Foreign language enrollments in grades 7 and 8 of the secondary schools were 118,980, representing an increase of 11,865 or 11.1 per cent over the fall of 1958.

* The research reported herein was performed pursuant to a contract with the United States Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

5. The U.S. population age group (14-17) increased 22.2 per cent over the decade 1948-58; the total public high school enrollment (9-12) increased 46.3 per cent; modern foreign language enrollments increased 75.3 per cent.

6. At the end of the first full year of the National Defense Education Act (Fall 1958 to Fall 1959), the U.S. population age group (14-17) had increased 1.7 per cent; the total high school population (9-12) increased 3.3 per cent; but the modern foreign language enrollment had increased 19.9 per cent, *six* times the per cent of increase of the total pupil population in these grades.

National Enrollments: A record enrollment in foreign languages of approximately 2,200,000 pupils, comprising 27.0 per cent of the total high school population in grades 9-12, was reported in courses I-V of the public secondary schools in the fall of 1959. This enrollment figure represents a per cent increase of 14.6 over the enrollment reports for the fall of 1958 and a gain of 2.7 in the per cent of language enrollment within the total high school population.

Forty-seven states (all except Maine, New Hampshire, and Texas[1]) and the District of Columbia show a rise in foreign language enrollments.

In *modern* foreign languages, the same states and the District of Columbia report enrollment gains which, in terms of national totals, represent a per cent increase of 19.9 over the previous year's report. The national gain of modern foreign language enrollments within the total high school population (9-12) is 2.7 per cent.

Five of the six principal languages taught in secondary schools in 1959 show gains in enrollments over 1958; only Italian shows a slight loss. Spanish, Latin, and French enroll about 93 per cent of all foreign language students, as was the case in 1958.

The NDEA and Modern Foreign Languages: This report on 1959 foreign language offerings and enrollments in public secondary schools presents data gathered at the end of the first full year since enactment into law of the National Defense Education Act. In terms of the total high school population in grades 9-12, it shows that during the one-year interval from Fall 1958 to Fall 1959 the per cent of modern foreign language enrollments in the total high school population in grades 9-12 rose from 16.4 to 19.1, a gain of 2.7 per cent, greater than the four-year gain (2.2 per cent) from 1954 to 1958, and equal to the ten-year gain from 1948 to 1958.

The actual increase in modern foreign language enrollments[2] during the one-year interval, Fall 1958-Fall 1959, was 258,058; the four-year enrollment increase (1954-58) was 427,440; the ten-year increase (1948-58) was 557,887.

Although the per cent gains in modern foreign language enrollments in terms of the total high school population (9-12) may look modest, it should be pointed out that total high school pupil enrollments have increased greatly since 1948 and that modern foreign language enrollments have increased at an even greater rate. A comparison between *per cents of increase* (1959 over 1958) in total U.S. population (ages 14-17), total high school population (9-12), and total modern foreign language enrollments (courses I-V), will point up the significant gains in modern languages.

Table C shows the following per cents of increase, 1958 over 1948: (1) U.S. population (14-17), 22.2; (2) total high school pupil enrollment (9-12), 46.3; (3) total modern foreign languages, 75.3. In the one-year interval Fall 1958-Fall 1959, the per cents of increase in the three categories above were 1.7, 3.3, and 19.9 respectively. In the ten-year interval (1948-58), the per cent of increase in modern foreign languages was a little more than one and one-half times that of the corresponding pupil increase in grades 9-12. But in the one-year interval (1958-59) the per cent of increase in modern foreign languages was *six* times that of the total pupil population in grades 9-12. It seems evident that the National Defense Education Act has had a dramatic impact on enrollments in modern foreign languages.

[1] See Introduction, Texas Data for 1959.

[2] From 49 states and the District of Columbia. Fall 1958 data were used for Texas here and throughout this report. See Introduction, Texas data for 1959.

TABLE A

Language	Per Cent of HS Population 9–12		Per Cent of FL Enrollments		Per Cent of MFL Enrollments		Per Cent of Increase in Enrollments
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	(1959 over 1958)
Spanish	9.9	8.8	36.2	36.0	51.1	53.2	15.2
Latin	7.9	7.8	29.2	32.2	—	—	3.8
French	7.4	6.1	27.4	25.0	38.7	36.9	25.6
German	1.5	1.2	5.6	5.1	7.9	7.5	32.5
Italian	.3	.3	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.7	−4.6
Russian	.09	.05	.3	.2	.5	.3	85.8
Others	.08	.07	.3	.3	.4	.4	16.8

TABLE B. CHANGE IN PERCENT OF MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES IN THE TOTAL HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION, GRADES 9–12

Time Interval	From (%)	To (%)	Gain (%)
1948–58	13.7	16.4	2.7
1948–54	13.7	14.2	.5
1954–58	14.2	16.4	2.2
1958–59	16.4	19.1	2.7

Analysis of Summary Tables 1-5: *Table 1* gives the total high school pupil enrollment reported for grades 9-12 and compares 1959 state and national data on enrollments in modern foreign languages, per cents, gains or losses, and ranks with similar items for 1958. In addition, column five gives the per cent of increase, Fall 1959 over Fall 1958, and column ten gives the gain or loss in terms of per cent of modern foreign language enrollments (courses I-V) within the total high school population 9-12.

New York, with 39.7% of its total high school pupils (9-12) enrolled in modern foreign languages, ranked first again among the states. Eight other states and the District of Columbia, as compared with seven in 1958, had at least one-fourth of their high school students enrolled in modern foreign languages: New Jersey (37.1%), Rhode Island (35.0%), Massachusetts (34.3%), Delaware (34.0%), California (30.8%), New Mexico (29.7%), Arizona (28.7%), Connecticut and the District of Columbia (26.9%). Delaware and the District of Columbia are the two new ones in this category.

In 1958, 20 states had fewer than ten per cent of their high school students enrolled in modern

TABLE C. NUMBER OF PUPILS AND PER CENT OF INCREASE IN MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES COMPARED WITH TOTAL U.S. POPULATION AGE GROUP (14–17) AND TOTAL HIGH SCHOOL POPULATION (9–12), 1948, 1958, 1959

	1948	1958	% Increase 1958 over 1948	1959	% Increase 1959 over 1958
Total U.S. Population Age 14–17	8,703,000[3]	10,635,000[3]	22.2	10,811,000[4]	1.7
Total H.S. Population Grades 9–12	5,399,452	7,897,232	46.3	8,155,573	3.3
Total Modern Foreign Language Enrollments Courses I–IV (V)	740,800	1,298,687	75.3	1,556,745	19.9

foreign languages. This number had shrunk to 14 in 1959: Louisiana (9.9), Tennessee (9.2), Wisconsin (9.0), Nebraska (8.9), Missouri (8.5), Hawaii (8.1), Kentucky (7.7), Alabama (7.4), South Dakota (7.1), Iowa (6.7), West Virginia (6.6), North Dakota (5.1), Arkansas (4.7), and Mississippi (3.9).

Nine states had more than a fifty per cent increase (1959 over 1958) in modern foreign languages: Alabama (97.8%), Utah (96.8%), Mississippi (89.5%), Arkansas (72.1%), Oklahoma (64.8%), Delaware (57.9%), Kansas (56.7%), Minnesota (54.8%), and North Dakota (51.6%).

Only three states (all with fairly high enrollments to start with) showed less than a ten per cent increase: New Hampshire (9.8%), Rhode Island (9.0%), and Maine (6.7%).

In terms of modern foreign language enrollments in the total high school population (9-12), four states showed a gain of more than five per cent: Delaware (11.5%), Utah (8.0%), Virginia (5.2%), and Washington (5.1%).

Table 2 gives a summary of the *total* foreign language enrollments (modern foreign languages plus Latin and Greek), with per cents, gains or losses, and ranks compared with those of 1958. Column five shows the per cent of increase which occurred during the one-year interval, Fall 1958-Fall 1959, and column ten lists the per cent gain or loss of all foreign language enrollments (courses I-V) in terms of the total high school population 9-12.

Massachusetts, with 51.1 per cent of its total high school pupils enrolled in foreign languages, ranked first among the states for the second consecutive year, followed by New York (48.4%), New Jersey (48.2%), Delaware (47.4%), Rhode Island (46.8%), and Connecticut (41.1%). Throughout the United States, more than one-fourth of all students enrolled in high schools were studying an ancient or a modern language. There was a 14.6 per cent increase in enrollments over 1958, and a gain of 2.7 per cent in comparison with total high school population.

In 1958, seven states had fewer than ten per cent of their high school students enrolled in foreign languages; in 1959, only North Dakota (9.8%), Mississippi (7.8%), and Arkansas (7.7%) were below this level. Seven states and the District of Columbia showed more than five per cent gain in foreign language enrollments in the high school population: Delaware (9.4%), Utah (8.1%), District of Columbia and Virginia (6.1%), Florida (6.0%), Oklahoma and Washington (5.4%), and Kansas (5.3%).

In terms of per cent of increase in foreign language enrollments, four states showed more than fifty per cent: Utah (91.3%), Mississippi (62.4%), Arkansas (58.6%), and Oklahoma (57.5%). Only three states reported an increase of less than five per cent: Iowa (2.8%), Vermont (1.5%), and Maine (1.3%).

Table 3 shows a truer continuity of study of the principal foreign languages beyond Course II than it had been possible to show in previous surveys, because it presents data from two consecutive years, following the same scholastic group as it advanced beyond Course II. It shows that less than one-fourth (23.3%) of the total 1958 Course II students in French, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish continued into Course III in 1959. Russian II and III were not included on this summary table, because 78.4% of Russian enrollments are still at the Course I level. In the separate language tables 6-11, however, continuity is shown for each language: French (33.8%), German (29.1%), Italian (22.1%), Latin (17.3%), Russian (34.5%), and Spanish (24.5%).

Utah, with 61.1% of its total 1958 Course II students continuing into Course III, appears to have made a concerted effort to have its foreign language students continue into advanced study. Only seven other states have as many as one-fourth of their 1958 Course II students in Course III in 1959: Wisconsin (40.0%), New York (36.6%), Massachusetts and Rhode Island (35.6%), Connecticut (35.1%), California (30.5%), and Nebraska (29.1%). Seven states had fewer than five per cent of 1958 Course II students in 1959 Course III: Arkansas (4.6%), Georgia and West Virginia (4.2%), North Dakota (3.8%), South Carolina (3.2%), Hawaii and South Dakota (0%).

In *modern* foreign languages, the national per cent of continuity for French, German, Italian, and Spanish was 25.6. Utah was far in the lead with 65.4% of its modern foreign language students continuing into Course III.

Fourteen additional states had more than one-fourth of their 1958 modern foreign language Course II students continuing into Course III in 1959: Rhode Island (45.7%), Connecticut (40.9%), Wisconsin (40.7%), Massachusetts (40.1%), New York (38.3%), Alabama (33.9%), California (32.1%), Maine (32.0%), Nebraska (28.0%), New Jersey (26.4%), Illinois (26.0%), Missouri (25.8%), New Hampshire (25.5%), and Washington (25.1%).

Seven states had five per cent or less of study continuity: North Dakota (5.0%), West Virginia (4.0%), Georgia (3.3%), South Carolina (1.8%), Alaska, Hawaii, and South Dakota (0%).

Table 4 shows the per cent drop between courses II and III in the same year, 1959. It is not as valid a presentation of continuity as is Table 3, but it permits comparison with similar data in the 1958 survey. Ranks are inverse, i.e., the smaller the per cent of drop, the better the state's rank.

In 1959, the national per cent of drop in modern foreign languages was 77.7, 2.2% less (and therefore better) than the 79.9% drop of 1958. In total foreign languages in 1959, the national per cent drop was 80.6, 2.6% less than it was a year earlier. In the separate languages, as can be verified from tables 6-11, the per cent of drop between totals in courses II and III was as follows: French (75.0), German (80.7), Italian (79.1), Latin (86.4), Russian (92.5), and Spanish (80.2). In Russian, few students had sufficient time even to advance to Course III by Fall 1959.

Three states (Alaska, Hawaii, and South Dakota) had no enrollments in Course III in modern foreign languages, although Alaska does have enrollments in Latin III and IV.

Table 5 presents data on the number and per cent of high schools in each state which offer foreign language instruction. The per cent of schools which offered at least one foreign language rose from 61.6 in 1958 to 70.4 in 1959. The corresponding per cent rise in modern foreign languages was from 50.4 to 60.0. In 1954 the per cents were 54.0

[3] Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. Bulletin P-25, No. 193, "Current Population Reports Population Estimates," 11 February 1959.
[4] U.S. Official Census, March 1959.

for all foreign languages and 43.6 for modern foreign languages. All states except Texas presented data on high school offerings in foreign languages. In three of the states (Alabama, Georgia, and Pennsylvania), estimates were given by an official of the state's Education Department.

Six states and the District of Columbia reported that at least one foreign language was offered in each of its senior high schools: Delaware, District of Columbia, Georgia, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Washington. Four of these, Delaware, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island, reported at least one modern foreign language in each senior high school. Twenty-one additional states reported at least 75% of their schools offered foreign languages: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, and Virginia. Eighteen states offered modern foreign languages in at least 75% of their high schools: Arizona, California, Connecticut, Hawaii, Maine, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, and Washington.

Over ten per cent gains were shown by nine states in foreign language offerings: Colorado, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, Oregon, and Utah. Ten states reported gains of at least ten per cent in modern foreign languages: Colorado, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Minnesota, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and West Virginia. Four states show a loss in per cent in ancient and modern foreign language offerings in 1959: Maine, Nevada, New Hampshire, and Vermont.

Individual Language Enrollments: Latin (Table 6). Enrollments in Latin were 7.9 per cent of the total public high school enrollments in grades 9-12, a slight gain of .1 per cent over 1958. It went from a high of 16.8 per cent in Massachusetts to a low of 1.2 per cent in Utah. In addition to Massachusetts, eleven states and the District of Columbia showed more than ten per cent of their high school students enrolled in Latin: Vermont (15.5%), Connecticut (14.2%), Pennsylvania (13.7%), Delaware (13.4%), New Hampshire (13.0%), Ohio and Rhode Island (11.8%), Maine (11.2%), New Jersey and Virginia (11.1%), Indiana (10.4%), and the District of Columbia (10.3). Ten states had less than five per cent of their high school students enrolled in Latin: Iowa (4.9%), Oklahoma (4.8%), North Dakota and South Dakota (4.7%), Mississippi and Missouri (3.8%), Alabama (3.3%), Arkansas (3.1%), Louisiana (2.0%), and Utah (1.2%).

In regard to continuity of study beyond Course II, eight states and the District of Columbia reported more than 20 per cent of the 1958 Course II students in Course III: Wisconsin (39.0%), Alaska (31.5%), New York (31.1%), Utah (30.5%), Nebraska (30.4%), Massachusetts (28.1%), Connecticut (26.7%), California (22.5%), and the District of Columbia (21.1%). Ten states had fewer than five per cent of 1958 Latin II students in 1959 Latin III: New Mexico (4.8%), Texas[1] (4.6%), West Virginia (4.2%), Arkansas (3.8%), North Dakota (3.0%), Wyoming (3.0%), Idaho (2.5%), Nevada (1.1%), Hawaii and South Dakota (0%).

French (Table 7). Total high school enrollments in French increased 25.6%, from 479,769 in 1958 to 602,366 in 1959. In per cent of total high school population 9-12, French made the best gain of any modern foreign language, from 6.1% in 1958 to 7.4% in 1959. French (at 33.8%) was second to Russian (at 34.5%) in per cent of 1958 Course II students who continued into Course III in 1959. Enrollments varied from a high of 24.8% of the high school population in Massachusetts to a low of 1.2% in Texas.

Twelve states plus the District of Columbia reported more than ten per cent of their high school population enrolled in French classes: Massachusetts (24.8%), Rhode Island (20.6%), New Hampshire and Vermont (19.9%), Maine (19.0%), Delaware (18.8%), New York (18.2%), Maryland (15.5%), Connecticut (14.3%), North Carolina (13.2%), New Jersey (13.1%), District of Columbia (12.7%), and Virginia (10.2%).

Twenty-nine states reported less than five per cent of their total high school pupil population in French classes. Of these, sixteen had less than three per cent: Wyoming (2.9%), Alaska, Minnesota, and Missouri (2.8%), Idaho (2.7%), Arizona (2.5%), Wisconsin (2.3%), Nebraska, New Mexico, and Oklahoma (2.2%), Arkansas (2.0%), Iowa (1.9%), Mississippi (1.7%), North Dakota (1.6%), South Dakota (1.3%), and Texas[1] (1.2%).

German (Table 8). Enrollments in German rose from 93,054 in 1958 to 123,312 in 1959, a per cent increase of 32.5. Also, there was a slight rise in per cent of German enrollments within the total high school population (from 1.2% to 1.5%). Although all states except Hawaii reported enrollments in German, forty-five reported less than three per cent of their high school population 9-12 in German courses. The five states which had more than three per cent were Washington (4.5%), New Jersey (4.0%), Utah (3.8%), Illinois and Minnesota (3.2%). German enrollment growth in the high schools is pointed up by the fact that 30 states reported enrollments in German III in 1959; only 20 states gave Course III enrollments in 1958. The continuity of 1958 Course II students into German III in 1959 was 29.1 per cent, third in rank among the six principal foreign languages taught in high schools.

Italian (Table 9). Thirteen states reported a total of 21,118 students in Italian in 1959, as compared with a total of 22,133 from the same number of states in 1958, a decrease of 1015 or 4.6 per cent. Although the per cent of Italian enrollments within the total high school population is rounded off to .3 for both years, the per cents for 1958 and 1959 were .280 and .258 respectively. Only four states reported more than one per cent of their high school population 9-12 enrolled in Italian: Rhode Island (4.4%), New York (1.7%), New Jersey (1.5%), and Connecticut (1.2%). The continuity of 1958 Course II students into 1959 Course III was 22.1%, fifth in rank of the six major high school foreign languages.

Russian (Table 10). Thirty-two states reported enrollments in Russian in 1959 as compared with twenty-six in 1958. The enrollments rose from 4,055 to 7,533, a per cent increase of 85.8. Most of the students were reported in courses I and II; only five states (Michigan, New Jersey, New Mexico, Oregon, and Rhode Island) reported students in Course III, the total being only 114. Oregon and the District of Columbia, with .5 per cent of their high school population enrolled in Russian, ranked first among the states. Russian was first in continuity of study (34.5%) with 114 Course III students in 1959 out of 330 Course II students in 1958.

Spanish (Table 11). In the fall of 1959, enrollments in Spanish in high school courses were 795,737, a gain of 104,713 and a per cent increase of 15.2 over 1958 enrollments. There was an accompanying gain of one per cent (from 8.8 to 9.8) in enrollments in relation to the total high school population 9-12. Spanish continued to be the principal high school foreign language, enrolling 36.2% of all foreign language students and 51.1% of all those in modern foreign languages. The continuity of 1958 Course II students into 1959 Course III was 24.5%, fourth in rank among the six chief foreign languages offered in high school and ahead of Italian and Latin.

A total of fourteen states had over ten per cent of the high school population enrolled in Spanish; three had over twenty per cent: New Mexico (26.1%), Arizona (25.0%), and California

(21.9%); four enrolled between fifteen and twenty per cent; Nevada (18.6%), New Jersey (18.2%), New York (16.1%), and Colorado (15.3%); seven others had enrollments between ten and fifteen per cent: Florida (14.6%), Texas (13.8%), Delaware (12.8%), District of Columbia (11.1%), Illinois (11.0%), Washington and Wyoming (10.9%).

Enrollments were less than five per cent of the high school population in eighteen states. In eight of these eighteen, the enrollment was less than three per cent: New Hampshire (2.8%), South Carolina and West Virginia (2.7%), Arkansas (2.5%), Mississippi (2.2%), North Dakota (1.9%), Vermont (1.5%), and Maine (.9%).

Other Foreign Language Enrollments (Table 12). In twelve additional languages, a total enrollment of 6,904 was reported from eighteen different states. The 4,262 enrollment in Hebrew, principally from New York City, accounted for 61.7% of the total. Only two other languages enrolled as many as 500 students: Polish (552), and Portuguese (526). Three additional languages enrolled over 200: Norwegian (308), Swedish (229), and Ancient Greek (225). Six of the twelve languages had fewer than 65 students, and four of these six had less than 25.

Three states reported from three to four "other" languages. Massachusetts led with four (Ancient Greek, Hebrew, Polish, and Portuguese); Illinois had three (Czech, Polish, and Swedish); New York reported three (Modern Greek, Hebrew, and Norwegian).

Six states reported two "others": California (Chinese and Hebrew), Connecticut (Hebrew and Polish), Hawaii (Hawaiian and Japanese), Minnesota (Norwegian and Swedish), Pennsylvania (Hebrew and Polish), and Rhode Island (Ancient Greek and Portuguese).

Nine states reported one "other" language: Arizona (Portuguese), Arkansas (Ancient Greek), Indiana (Ancient Greek), Montana (Norwegian), New Jersey (Hebrew), Ohio (Hebrew), Texas (Czech), Utah (Arabic), and Washington (Norwegian).

Counting the usual modern foreign languages taught in high schools and including the "other" modern languages fourteen states offered from five to eight modern foreign languages: California (7), Connecticut (7), Illinois (8), Massachusetts (8), Minnesota (6), Montana (5), New Jersey (6), New York (8), Ohio (5), Pennsylvania (7), Rhode Island (6), Texas (5), Utah (5), and Washington (5).

TABLE D

Language Taught	Number of States		Combined Enrollments, 7-8		Per Cent Increase Or Decrease 1959 Over 1958
	1958	1959	1959	1959	
French	20	31	44,825	54,739	22.1
German	11	15	3,178	5,233	64.7
Hebrew	1	1	881	37	−95.8
Italian	3	5	2,973	935	−68.6
Latin	14	22	14,558	18,857	29.5
Russian	2	7	82	1,413	1,623.2
Spanish	19	32	37,509	34,331	−8.5
Other (unspecified)	1	1	3,109	3,435	10.5
Total U.S.A.	—	—	107,115	118,980	11.1

Distribution by States[5] and by Per Cents of Five Foreign Languages: *Table 13* lists the states where each of the five principal foreign languages had an enrollment of at least one-half per cent of the state's public high school population, grades 9-12. The per cents ranged from a high of 26.1 (Spanish in New Mexico) to a low of .5 (German in Missouri). Sixteen out of a total of fifty states had less than .5 per cent in German, and eight out of a total of thirteen in Italian had less than .5 per cent. All states reported enrollments in French, Latin, and Spanish; all except Hawaii had students in German; thirteen reported enrollments in Italian. Spanish enrollments were above fifteen per cent of the high school population in the West and Southwest and in two Middle-Atlantic states. French enrollments were greatest in New England and along the Atlantic coast. German enrollment per cents were highest in states across the northern half of the United States, from coast to coast. Italian had heaviest enrollments in Atlantic-coast states.

Total enrollment per cents in modern foreign languages were higher than total Latin enrollment per cents in all states except Indiana, where Latin had 10.4% and modern foreign languages 10.1% of the total high school population. In seven other states, less than two per cent separated all modern foreign language enrollments from those of Latin:[6] Arkansas (4.7% and 3.1%), Kentucky (7.7% and 6.1%), Mississippi (3.9% and 3.8%), North Dakota (5.1% and 4.7%), Tennessee (9.2% and 8.0%), and West Virginia (6.6% and 6.5%). In three states the per cents in modern foreign languages were more than five times those of Latin:[6] Arizona (28.7% and 5.3%), California (30.8% and 5.1%), and Utah (16.2% and 1.2%).

Foreign Language Enrollments in Grades 7 and 8 of Public Secondary Schools: *Table 14* shows that in the one-year interval Fall 1958-Fall 1959, there was an increase of almost 12,000 pupils in foreign languages in grades 7 and 8, representing an 11.1 per cent of increase. A comparison with 1958 follows in Table D, and a detailed report is given in Table 14. Four of the seven languages offered in 1958 show increases. Losses in Hebrew, Italian, and Spanish are explained at least in part by the fact that in 1959 in New York City language study was begun in the seventh rather than the eighth grade and not as many pupils were involved as in the preceding year.

[5] Including the District of Columbia.

[6] Modern foreign language per cents come first in the parentheses.

(See following pages for Tables 1-14)

Table 1. Total Modern Foreign Language Enrollments,[1] Fall 1959

	HSP (9-12) 1959	MFL I-IV 1959	MFL I-IV 1958	MFL % of Increase	Per Cent of HSP in MFL I-IV With Ranks				
					1959	1958	Rank 1959	Rank 1958	Gain or Loss Per Cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Alabama	178,706	13,302	6,724	97.8	7.4	3.8	44	48	3.6
2. Alaska 2	7,252	1,029	912	12.8	14.2	13.2	27	22	1.0
3. Arizona	51,539	14,814	12,233	21.1	28.7	25.1	8	7	3.6
4. Arkansas	99,124	4,613	2,681	72.1	4.7	2.7	49	50	2.0
5. California	729,667	225,100	200,466	12.3	30.8	29.2	6	5	1.6
6. Colorado	83,912	18,047	13,761	32.6	21.7	17.4	16	18	4.3
7. Connecticut	112,500	30,241	23,062	30.7	26.9	25.0	9	8	1.9
8. Delaware	18,304	6,230	3,945	57.9	34.0	22.5	5	11	11.5
9. D. of Columbia	18,549	4,984	4,227	17.9	26.9	22.2	9	12	4.7
10. Florida	208,550	37,551	25,530	47.0	18.0	13.1	21	23	4.9
11. Georgia	203,150	23,478	20,938	12.1	11.6	11.3	33	29	.3
12. Hawaii	33,192	2,703	2,435	11.0	8.1	7.9	42	37	.2
13. Idaho	41,569	5,654	4,205	34.4	13.1	11.7	29	27	1.4
14. Illinois 3	409,035	82,155	71,649	14.7	20.1	17.8	18	17	2.3
15. Indiana	235,903	23,807	18,407	29.3	10.1	7.9	36	37	2.2
16. Iowa	137,086	9,208	7,152	28.7	6.7	5.2	46	45	1.5
17. Kansas	109,015	14,406	9,192	56.7	13.2	8.5	28	34	4.7
18. Kentucky	135,502	10,454	7,291	43.3	7.7	5.4	43	44	2.3
19. Louisiana	150,800	14,955	10,693	39.9	9.9	7.3	37	40	2.6
20. Maine	45,523	9,140	8,567	6.7	20.1	21.0	18	13	-.9
21. Maryland	131,514	31,524	25,214	25.0	24.0	20.3	12	14	3.7
22. Massachusetts	201,130	68,923	60,493	13.9	34.3	30.3	4	4	4.0
23. Michigan	366,966	47,490	38,795	22.4	12.9	11.3	30	29	1.6
24. Minnesota	179,338	19,887	12,850	54.8	11.1	7.4	34	39	3.7
25. Mississippi	113,762	4,477	2,115	89.5	3.9	2.0	50	51	1.9
26. Missouri	198,158	16,894	13,753	22.0	8.5	7.1	41	42	1.4
27. Montana	35,594	4,442	3,276	35.5	12.5	9.3	32	32	3.2
28. Nebraska	66,931	5,926	5,193	14.1	8.9	8.1	40	36	.8
29. Nevada	13,023	3,210	2,864	12.1	24.6	23.5	11	10	1.1
30. New Hampshire	25,864	5,951	5,419	9.8	23.0	24.2	13	9	-1.2
31. New Jersey	245,317	90,957	79,350	14.6	37.1	32.7	2	2	4.4
32. New Mexico	35,567	10,581	9,178	15.2	29.7	27.1	7	6	2.6
33. New York	590,361	234,637	210,461	11.5	39.7	36.5	1	1	3.2
34. North Carolina	261,486	45,246	40,336	12.2	17.3	15.7	22	20	1.6
35. North Dakota	35,922	1,821	1,201	51.6	5.1	3.6	48	49	1.5
36. Ohio	427,535	63,917	49,284	29.7	15.0	11.7	26	27	3.3
37. Oklahoma	138,088	14,074	8,539	64.8	10.2	6.2	35	43	4.0
38. Oregon	100,063	15,255	11,870	28.5	15.2	12.5	24	25	2.7
39. Pennsylvania	510,926	108,873	89,836	21.2	21.3	18.1	17	16	3.2
40. Rhode Island	30,543	10,685	9,800	9.0	35.0	32.3	3	3	2.7
41. South Carolina	115,028	14,705	12,071	21.8	12.8	10.6	31	31	2.2
42. South Dakota	36,792	2,622	1,749	49.9	7.1	4.9	45	47	2.2
43. Tennessee	181,738	16,778	13,175	27.3	9.2	7.2	38	41	2.0
44. Texas 4	400,522	61,203	61,203	-	-	15.3	-	21	-
45. Utah	57,364	9,312	4,582	96.8	16.2	8.2	23	35	8.0
46. Vermont	16,046	3,506	3,122	12.3	21.8	19.7	15	15	2.1
47. Virginia	180,878	33,042	22,694	45.5	18.3	13.1	20	23	5.2
48. Washington 3	151,331	33,529	24,626	36.2	22.2	17.1	14	19	5.1
49. West Virginia	107,518	7,102	5,966	19.0	6.6	5.2	47	45	1.4
50. Wisconsin 2	173,623	15,607	13,452	16.0	9.0	8.2	39	33	.8
51. Wyoming	17,767	2,698	2,150	25.5	15.2	11.7	24	27	3.5
U. S. A.	8,155,573	1,556,745	1,298,687[2]	19.9	19.1	16.4[2]	-	-	2.7

1 All enrollments are the actual data sent, unless otherwise indicated.
2 See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
3 1959 data estimated. See Introduction, Estimated Data.
4 1958 data, only.

Table 2. Total of All Foreign Language Enrollments,[1] Fall 1959

					Per Cent of HSP in FL I-IV With Ranks				
	HSP (9-12) 1959	FL I-IV 1959	FL I-IV 1958	FL % of Increase	1959	1958	Rank 1959	Rank 1958	Gain or Loss Per Cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1. Alabama	178,708	19,228	12,837	49.8	10.8	7.2	47	49	3.6
2. Alaska	7,252	1,428	1,252	14.1	19.7	18.1	31	27	1.6
3. Arizona	51,539	17,544	14,582	20.3	34.0	29.9	13	14	4.1
4. Arkansas	99,124	7,653	4,825	58.6	7.7	4.9	50	50	2.8
5. California	729,667	262,235	235,225	11.5	35.9	34.3	11	10	1.6
6. Colorado	83,912	25,380	20,968	22.0	30.5	26.6	16	18	3.9
7. Connecticut	112,500	46,201	37,169	24.3	41.1	40.3	6	5	.8
8. Delaware	18,304	8,676	6,668	30.1	47.4	38.0	4	7	9.4
9. D. of Columbia	18,549	6,900	6,035	14.3	37.2	31.1	8	13	6.1
10. Florida	208,550	55,357	40,120	38.0	26.5	20.5	22	24	6.0
11. Georgia	203,150	36,290	32,848	10.5	17.9	17.8	33	31	.1
12. Hawaii	33,192	4,404	3,917	12.4	13.3	12.7	41	38	.6
13. Idaho	41,569	8,424	7,057	19.4	20.3	19.7	29	27	.6
14. Illinois[3]	409,035	119,781	110,275	8.6	29.3	27.3	19	17	2.0
15. Indiana	235,903	48,422	41,372	17.0	20.5	17.7	27	32	2.8
16. Iowa	137,086	15,955	15,554	2.8	11.6	11.4	46	40	.2
17. Kansas	109,015	22,187	16,396	35.3	20.4	15.1	28	34	5.3
18. Kentucky	135,502	18,655	14,800	26.1	13.8	11.0	40	42	2.8
19. Louisiana	150,800	17,982	15,347	17.2	11.9	10.4	44	44	1.5
20. Maine	45,523	14,231	14,052	1.3	31.3	34.5	15	9	-3.2
21. Maryland	131,514	42,523	36,797	15.6	32.3	29.6	14	15	2.7
22. Massachusetts	201,130	102,786	92,502	11.1	51.1	46.4	1	1	4.7
23. Michigan	366,966	76,928	68,277	12.7	21.0	19.9	26	26	1.1
24. Minnesota	179,338	29,232	21,150	38.2	16.3	12.1	36	39	4.2
25. Mississippi	113,762	8,833	3,394	62.4	7.8	3.2	49	51	4.6
26. Missouri	198,158	24,368	21,762	11.5	12.3	11.2	43	41	1.1
27. Montana	35,594	6,726	5,528	21.7	18.9	15.7	32	33	3.2
28. Nebraska	66,931	9,643	8,715	10.7	14.4	13.5	38	37	.9
29. Nevada	13.023	3,886	3,534	10.0	29.8	29.0	17	16	.8
30. New Hampshire	25,864	9,325	8,840	5.5	36.1	39.4	10	6	-3.3
31. New Jersey	245,317	118,175	105,990	11.5	48.2	43.7	3	4	4.5
32. New Mexico	35,567	13,056	11,469	13.8	36.7	33.8	9	11	2.9
33. New York	590,361	285,808	261,258	9.4	48.4	45.3	2	2	3.1
34. North Carolina	261,486	60,263	55,705	8.2	23.0	21.7	24	22	1.3
35. North Dakota	35,922	3,518	2,761	27.4	9.8	8.3	48	48	1.5
36. Ohio	427,535	114,279	100,094	14.2	26.7	23.7	21	20	3.0
37. Oklahoma	138,088	20,746	13,169	57.5	15.0	9.6	37	45	5.4
38. Oregon	100,063	21,103	18,126	16.4	21.1	19.1	25	29	2.0
39. Pennsylvania	510,926	178,770	158,150	13.0	35.0	31.9	12	12	3.1
40. Rhode Island	30,543	14,306	13,490	6.1	46.8	44.4	5	3	2.4
41. South Carolina	115,028	23,175	20,517	13.0	20.1	17.9	30	30	2.2
42. South Dakota	36,792	4,355	3,370	29.2	11.8	9.3	45	47	2.5
43. Tennessee	181,738	31,303	26,043	20.2	17.2	14.3	35	35	2.9
44. Texas[4]	400,522	81,172	81,172	-	-	20.3	-	25	-
45. Utah	57,364	10,022	5,239	91.3	17.5	9.4	34	46	8.1
46. Vermont	16,046	5,999	5,910	1.5	37.4	37.3	7	8	.1
47. Virginia	180,878	53,052	40,266	31.8	29.3	23.2	19	21	6.1
48. Washington[3]	151,331	44,479	34,712	28.1	29.4	24.0	18	19	5.4
49. West Virginia	107,518	14,046	12,610	11.4	13.1	11.0	42	42	2.1
50. Wisconsin[2]	173,623	24,885	21,964	13.3	14.3	13.4	39	35	.9
51. Wyoming	17,767	4,320	3,992	8.2	24.3	21.7	23	22	2.6
U. S. A.	8,155,573	2,198,015	1,917,805[2]	14.6	27.0	24.3	-	-	2.7

1 All enrollments are the actual data sent, unless otherwise indicated.
2 See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
3 1959 data estimated. See Introduction, Estimated Data.
4 1958 data, only.

Table 3. Continuity of Study: 1958 Course II Students in 1959 Course III[1]

	FL Totals[2] Course II 1958	FL Totals[2] Course III 1959	Per Cent Continuing and Rank %	Per Cent Continuing and Rank Rank	MFL Totals[2] Course II 1958	MFL Totals[2] Course III 1959	Per Cent Continuing and Rank %	Per Cent Continuing and Rank Rank
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Alabama	5,936	1,180	19.9	14	2,334	791	33.9	7
2. Alaska	495	35	7.1	35	384	0	0	43
3. Arizona	4,395	580	13.2	24	3,626	520	14.3	28
4. Arkansas	1,359	63	4.6	38	568	33	5.8	37
5. California	71,069	21,644	30.5	7	58,878	18,902	32.1	8
6. Colorado	6,360	841	13.2	24	3,895	676	17.4	24
7. Connecticut	12,715	4,463	35.1	6	7,510	3,074	40.9	3
8. Delaware[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. D. of Columbia	2,352	463	19.7	15	1,557	295	18.9	18
10. Florida[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11. Georgia	9,487	399	4.2	39	5,695	190	3.3	40
12. Hawaii	1,295	0	0	43	711	0	0	43
13. Idaho	1,879	128	6.8	36	1,007	106	10.5	32
14. Illinois	40,754	8,993	22.1	12	26,207	6,811	26.0	12
15. Indiana	12,805	1,402	10.9	29	5,513	697	14.5	27
16. Iowa[4]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Kansas	4,094	464	11.3	27	2,204	352	16.0	25
18. Kentucky	4,438	385	8.7	31	2,249	239	10.6	31
19. Louisiana	4,365	591	13.5	23	2,956	520	17.6	23
20. Maine	4,417	1,032	23.4	9	2,594	831	32.0	9
21. Maryland	14,254	2,571	18.0	17	9,676	1,816	18.8	19
22. Massachusetts	31,208	11,113	35.6	4	19,574	7,843	40.1	5
23. Michigan	21,417	3,289	15.4	19	11,224	2,228	19.9	17
24. Minnesota	7,622	852	11.2	28	4,564	647	14.2	29
25. Mississippi[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26. Missouri	5,238	1,004	19.2	16	3,290	849	25.8	13
27. Montana	1,625	144	8.9	30	844	89	10.5	32
28. Nebraska	2,673	777	29.1	8	1,509	423	28.0	10
29. Nevada	1,089	86	7.9	33	825	83	10.1	34
30. New Hampshire	2,881	619	21.5	13	1,690	431	25.5	14
31. New Jersey	38,974	9,092	23.3	10	28,269	7,461	26.4	11
32. New Mexico	3,410	468	13.7	22	2,780	438	15.6	26
33. New York	82,974	30,391	36.6	3	63,910	24,466	38.3	6
34. North Carolina	20,303	1,476	7.3	34	14,270	994	7.0	36
35. North Dakota	822	31	3.8	41	320	16	5.0	38
36. Ohio	36,993	5,192	14.0	20	16,438	3,050	18.6	21
37. Oklahoma	4,867	424	8.7	31	2,809	259	9.2	35
38. Oregon	5,140	887	17.3	18	3,178	780	24.5	16
39. Pennsylvania[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
40. Rhode Island	4,734	1,683	35.6	4	3,420	1,563	45.7	2
41. South Carolina	7,015	225	3.2	42	3,972	73	1.8	41
42. South Dakota	939	0	0	43	444	0	0	43
43. Tennessee[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
44. Texas[5]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Utah	1,724	1,054	61.1	1	1,514	990	65.4	1
46. Vermont	1,997	278	13.9	21	981	184	18.8	19
47. Virginia	12,329	1,595	12.9	26	5,530	1,028	18.6	21
48. Washington	10,102	2,286	22.6	11	6,820	1,710	25.1	15
49. West Virginia	4,409	183	4.2	39	1,812	73	4.0	39
50. Wisconsin[6]	7,245	2,900	40.0	2	4,336	1,765	40.7	4
51. Wyoming	1,271	87	6.8	36	610	67	11.0	30
U. S. A.	521,440	121,370	23.3	-	335,185	89,236	26.6	-

1. Seven states did not report Course II or III totals in 1958 and/or 1959.
2. FLs include French, German, Italian, Latin, and Spanish; MFLs, French, German, Italian and Spanish.
3. Totals only were reported for Courses I-IV in 1958.
4. Totals only were reported for Courses I-IV in 1958 and 1959.
5. No data reported for 1959.
6. 1958 data revised. See introduction, Revision of 1958 data.

Table 4. Enrollment Drop After Course II in Foreign Languages, Fall 1959[1]

	MFL Per Cent Drop II-III		MFL Rank		FL Per Cent Drop II-III		FL Rank	
	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958	1959	1958
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Alabama	82.6	95.8	14	32	83.0	95.0	14	29
2. Alaska	100.0	100.0	48	42	93.5	100.0	38	42
3. Arizona	87.7	90.5	28	24	88.9	91.5	27	20
4. Arkansas	97.1	96.7	43	33	97.3	97.5	46	33
5. California	71.5	73.4	8	5	72.9	75.0	8	5
6. Colorado	87.0	91.7	26	26	89.1	92.4	28	23
7. Connecticut	68.7	75.3	7	6	71.5	78.7	7	7
8. Delaware[2]	84.8	-	22	-	86.1	-	18	-
9. D. of Columbia	83.6	86.3	17	17	81.0	86.4	13	13
10. Florida[2]	89.1	-	30	-	90.6	-	29	-
11. Georgia	97.3	97.6	44	35	96.7	98.3	43	34
12. Hawaii	100.0	100.0	48	42	100.0	100.0	48	42
13. Idaho	92.6	100.0	37	42	94.8	98.4	41	35
14. Illinois	76.1	80.8	10	10	79.4	83.3	11	9
15. Indiana	90.8	89.6	33	21	91.1	92.2	31	22
16. Iowa[3]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17. Kansas	88.2	93.9	29	29	90.9	95.3	30	30
18. Kentucky	90.9	89.7	34	22	92.8	88.8	34	17
19. Louisiana	87.5	89.1	27	19	88.5	90.3	25	18
20. Maine	71.9	77.3	9	7	77.3	84.1	9	10
21. Maryland	83.9	89.4	19	20	84.2	90.8	16	19
22. Massachusetts	67.2	67.8	6	4	69.4	71.3	6	3
23. Michigan	84.2	91.8	20	27	86.7	93.0	19	24
24. Minnesota	90.5	98.8	31	36	92.1	99.1	33	37
25. Mississippi[2]	99.2	-	46	-	96.9	-	44	-
26. Missouri	83.2	84.6	16	13	87.3	86.5	23	14
27. Montana	92.9	100.0	39	42	92.9	100.0	35	42
28. Nebraska	64.5	94.0	4	30	64.2	93.5	3	27
29. Nevada	92.0	99.9	36	38	93.3	99.9	37	39
30. New Hampshire	77.9	77.6	12	8	80.8	86.3	12	12
31. New Jersey	76.5	79.5	11	9	77.6	81.8	10	8
32. New Mexico	86.9	83.5	25	12	88.8	86.4	26	-
33. New York	58.4	64.2	3	1	61.4	67.0	2	2
34. North Carolina	94.4	99.6	40	37	93.7	99.1	39	38
35. North Dakota	96.5	100.0	42	42	97.2	100.0	45	42
36. Ohio	85.5	89.8	24	23	87.6	93.3	24	26
37. Oklahoma	92.6	94.7	37	31	92.9	97.0	35	32
38. Oregon	82.6	85.2	14	15	86.8	87.0	21	15
39. Pennsylvania[2]	84.5	-	21	-	86.8	-	21	-
40. Rhode Island	56.5	66.7	1	3	65.8	72.8	5	4
41. South Carolina	98.5	100.0	45	42	97.3	98.9	46	36
42. South Dakota	100.0	100.0	48	42	100.0	100.0	48	42
43. Tennessee[2]	82.6	-	14	-	83.5	-	15	-
44. Texas[5]	-	92.2	-	28	-	93.1	-	25
45. Utah	56.5	81.0	1	11	57.6	78.6	1	6
46. Vermont	83.6	87.1	17	18	86.8	91.6	21	21
47. Virginia	90.7	90.8	32	25	91.5	94.1	32	28
48. Washington	84.8	86.1	22	16	85.4	87.3	17	16
49. West Virginia	96.4	97.2	41	34	96.1	96.4	42	31
50. Wisconsin[4]	65.0	65.9	5	2	64.3	66.3	4	1
51. Wyoming	90.9	85.1	34	14	94.1	85.3	40	11
U. S. A.	77.7	79.9	-	-	80.6	83.2	-	-

1. French, German, Italian, Russian and Spanish were used for the MFLs; Latin was added to the five principal MFLs for total FLS.
2. Reported totals only in 1958.
3. Reported totals only in 1958 and 1959.
4. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
5. No data sent for 1959.

Table 5. High School Offerings in Foreign Languages, Fall 1959

	No. High Schools Reported			Per Cent Offering Languages				Rank				Gain or Loss	
	Total 1959	With FLs 1959	MFLs 1959	FLs 1959	FLs 1958	MFLs 1959	MFLs 1958	FLs 1959	FLs 1958	MFLs 1959	MFLs 1958	Per Cent FLs	Per Cent MFLs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1. Alabama [1]	565	189	164	33.5	28.4	29.0	22.8	45	34	44	33	5.1	6.2
2. Alaska [2]	29	13	10	44.8	38.7	34.5	29.0	41	23	42	22	6.1	5.5
3. Arizona	82	78	78	95.1	93.6	95.1	93.6	14	12	10	11	1.5	1.5
4. Arkansas	492	142	117	28.9	21.4	23.8	14.7	49	38	46	37	7.5	9.1
5. California [3]	566	561	559	99.1	-	98.8	-	8	-	6	-	-	-
6. Colorado	244	173	159	70.9	59.8	65.2	53.3	33	25	29	23	11.1	11.9
7. Connecticut [3]	183	172	166	94.0	-	90.7	-	18	-	15	-	-	-
8. Delaware	36	36	36	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	1	1	1	0	0
9. D. of Columbia	11	11	11	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	1	1	1	0	0
10. Florida [4]	339	224	210	66.1	59.7	61.9	59.1	34	-	32	-	6.4	2.8
11. Georgia [5]	503	503	335	100.0	-	66.6	-	1	-	27	-	-	-
12. Hawaii	30	28	26	93.3	90.0	86.7	83.3	19	17	18	15	-	-
13. Idaho	128	92	85	71.9	71.9	66.4	63.3	31	21	28	18	0	3.1
14. Illinois [3]	717	605	450	84.4	-	62.8	-	22	-	31	-	-	-
15. Indiana	633	520	293	82.1	79.7	46.3	35.8	25	19	35	27	2.4	10.5
16. Iowa [3]	614	325	230	52.9	-	37.5	-	38	-	39	-	-	-
17. Kansas	579	279	212	48.2	33.8	36.6	22.3	40	33	40	34	14.4	14.3
18. Kentucky	413	257	196	62.2	48.1	47.5	29.6	35	27	34	30	14.1	17.9
19. Louisiana	134	97	86	72.4	43.1	64.2	40.8	30	29	30	26	29.3	23.4
20. Maine	179	177	169	98.9	99.5	94.4	95.1	9	7	11	9	-.6	-.7
21. Maryland	150	142	136	94.7	93.6	90.7	87.9	15	12	15	14	1.1	2.8
22. Massachusetts	247	247	247	100.0	99.2	100.0	98.4	1	8	1	7	.8	1.6
23. Michigan	578	472	401	81.7	77.6	69.4	62.0	26	20	25	19	4.1	7.4
24. Minnesota	486	260	209	53.5	39.5	43.0	27.4	37	31	37	32	14.0	15.6
25. Mississippi [4]	542	180	111	33.2	28.2	20.5	16.0	46	-	49	-	5.0	4.5
26. Missouri	563	211	175	38.9	35.0	31.1	28.1	43	32	43	31	3.9	3.0
27. Montana	173	94	76	54.3	43.9	43.9	35.8	36	28	36	27	10.4	8.1
28. Nebraska	423	152	106	35.9	26.4	25.1	19.9	44	35	45	36	9.5	5.2
29. Nevada	34	28	27	82.4	100.0	79.4	100.0	24	1	20	1	-17.6	-20.6
30. New Hampshire	86	85	84	98.8	100.0	97.7	98.9	10	1	8	5	-1.2	-1.2
31. New Jersey	224	224	223	100.0	95.2	99.6	94.3	1	11	5	10	4.8	5.3
32. New Mexico	108	98	98	90.7	81.7	90.7	76.3	21	18	15	17	9.0	14.4
33. New York	814	800	763	98.3	98.3	93.7	92.4	12	10	12	12	0	1.3
34. North Carolina [6]	834	761	740	91.2	91.2	88.7	88.7	20	16	17	13	0	0
35. North Dakota	208	69	46	33.2	22.5	22.1	13.2	46	36	48	38	10.7	8.9
36. Ohio	938	887	632	94.6	92.7	67.4	60.2	16	14	26	21	1.9	7.2
37. Oklahoma	632	152	141	24.1	22.4	22.3	20.5	50	37	47	35	1.7	1.8
38. Oregon	219	169	163	77.2	66.7	74.4	61.2	27	23	23	20	10.5	13.2
39. Pennsylvania [1]	737	708	678	96.1	-	92.0	-	13	-	13	-	-	-
40. Rhode Island	28	28	28	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	1	1	1	1	0	0
41. South Carolina [4]	367	306	280	83.4	76.8	76.3	69.1	23	-	21	-	6.6	7.2
42. South Dakota	255	74	53	29.0	20.9	20.1	12.0	48	39	50	39	8.1	8.1
43. Tennessee	461	204	163	44.2	40.2	35.4	32.5	42	30	41	29	4.0	2.9
44. Texas [7]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Utah [4]	77	59	58	76.6	66.3	75.3	65.3	28	-	22	-	10.3	10.0
46. Vermont	78	77	77	98.7	98.8	98.7	98.8	11	9	7	6	- .1	- .1
47. Virginia	389	368	335	94.6	91.8	86.1	82.3	16	15	19	16	2.8	3.8
48. Washington	260	260	248	100.0	100.0	95.4	95.4	1	1	9	8	0	.0
49. West Virginia	248	176	136	71.0	67.5	54.8	41.8	32	22	33	25	3.5	13.0
50. Wisconsin [8]	277	137	119	49.5	49.5	43.0	43.0	39	26	37	24	0	0
51. Wyoming [3]	79	59	55	74.7	-	69.6	-	29	-	24	-	-	-
U. S. A.	16,992	11,969	10,200	70.4	61.6	60.0	50.4	-	-	-	-	8.8	9.6

1 1959 data estimated by State Education Department.
2 See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
3 No data on offerings in FL in 1958.
4 Data on 1958 offerings were too late to be included in MLA report for 1958.
5 No data submitted for 1958; data for 1959 are estimated by language supervisor.
6 Data are for 1958.
7 No data submitted for 1958 and 1959.
8 All data are for 1959.

Table 6. Enrollments in LATIN Courses I-V, Fall 1959

	I	II	III	IV	V	Un-classified	Totals	% HSP (9-12) 1959	% HSP (9-12) 1958	Continuity II-III[4] Enrollment II 1958	Continuity II-III[4] % 1958 II in 1959 III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Alabama	2,947	2,415	389	155	20		5,926	3.3	3.4	3,602	10.8
2. Alaska[1]	179	131	35	54	0		399	5.5	4.9	111	31.5
3. Arizona	1,666	1,004	60	0	0		2,730	5.3	4.8	769	7.8
4. Arkansas	1,826	1,178	30	0	0		3,034	3.1	2.2	791	3.8
5. California	20,301	13,514	2,742	578	0		37,135	5.1	5.1	12,191	22.5
6. Colorado	4,486	2,507	165	44	0	131	7,333	8.7	9.1	2,465	6.7
7. Connecticut	8,338	5,876	1,389	366	0		15,960	14.2	15.3	5,205	26.7
8. Delaware[2]	1,493	859	94	0	0		2,446	13.4	15.5	-	-
9. D. of Columbia	1,044	644	168	60	0		1,916	10.3	9.5	795	21.1
10. Florida	9,769	7,442	511	84	0		17,806	8.5	7.5	-	-
11. Georgia	7,512	5,091	209	0	0		12,812	6.3	6.4	3,792	5.5
12. Hawaii	1,099	602	0	0	0		1,701	5.1	4.8	554	0
13. Idaho	1,732	1,016	22	0	0		2,770	6.7	7.9	872	2.5
14. Illinois	19,858	15,160	2,182	426	0		37,626	9.2	9.2	14,547	15.0
15. Indiana	15,374	8,213	705	210	0		24,502	10.4	9.8	7,292	9.7
16. Iowa[3]	-	-	-	-	-	6,747	6,747	4.9	6.1	-	-
17. Kansas	5,518	2,104	112	47	0		7,781	7.1	6.6	1,890	5.9
18. Kentucky	5,275	2,708	146	72	0		8,201	6.1	5.6	2,189	6.7
19. Louisiana	1,987	969	71	0	0		3,027	2.0	3.2	1,409	5.0
20. Maine	3,170	1,684	201	36	0		5,091	11.2	13.5	1,823	11.0
21. Maryland	5,148	4,994	755	98	4		10,999	8.4	9.3	4,578	16.5
22. Massachusetts	16,806	12,406	3,270	1,190	98		33,770	16.8	16.0	11,634	28.1
23. Michigan	17,236	10,738	1,061	403	0		29,438	8.0	8.6	10,193	10.4
24. Minnesota	5,127	3,990	205	23	0		9,345	5.2	3.7	3,058	6.7
25. Mississippi[2]	2,779	1,502	75	0	0		4,356	3.8	2.1	-	-
26. Missouri	4,426	2,849	155	44	0		7,474	3.8	3.1	1,948	8.0
27. Montana	1,459	770	55	0	0		2,284	6.4	6.4	781	7.0
28. Nebraska	2,383	980	354	0	0		3,717	5.6	5.5	1,164	30.4
29. Nevada	436	237	3	0	0		676	5.2	5.5	264	1.1
30. New Hampshire	1,834	1,261	188	91	0		3,374	13.0	15.2	1,191	15.8
31. New Jersey	15,017	10,122	1,631	448	0		27,218	11.1	11.0	10,705	15.2
32. New Mexico	1,613	832	30	0	0		2,475	7.0	6.8	630	4.8
33. New York	24,356	19,993	5,925	897	0		51,171	8.7	8.8	19,065	31.1
34. North Carolina	8,546	5,930	482	59	0		15,017	5.7	6.0	6,033	8.0
35. North Dakota	1,027	655	15	0	0		1,697	4.7	4.7	502	3.0
36. Ohio	26,849	20,999	2,142	339	33		50,362	11.8	12.0	20,555	10.4
37. Oklahoma	4,031	2,457	165	19	0		6,672	4.8	3.4	2,058	8.0
38. Oregon	3,461	2,258	107	22	0		5,848	5.8	6.6	1,962	5.5
39. Pennsylvania[2]	42,242	24,593	2,480	582	0		69,897	13.7	13.8	-	-
40. Rhode Island	2,121	1,332	120	35	0		3,608	11.8	12.1	1,314	9.1
41. South Carolina	4,971	3,347	152	0	0		8,470	7.4	7.4	3,043	5.0
42. South Dakota	1,207	526	0	0	0		1,733	4.7	4.5	495	0
43. Tennessee[2]	9,785	4,075	634	31	0		14,525	8.0	7.1	-	-
44. Texas[5]	12,179	7,312	333	145	0		19,969	5.0	5.0	7,312	4.6
45. Utah	410	210	64	26	0		710	1.2	1.2	210	30.5
46. Vermont	1,406	984	94	9	0		2,493	15.5	17.6	1,016	9.3
47. Virginia	11,769	7,610	567	64	0		20,010	11.1	10.1	6,799	8.3
48. Washington	5,698	4,434	576	242	0		10,950	7.2	7.0	3,282	17.6
49. West Virginia	4,190	2,644	110	0	0		6,944	6.5	5.8	2,597	4.2
50. Wisconsin[1]	4,761	3,086	1,135	296	0		9,278	5.3	5.1	2,909	39.0
51. Wyoming	825	745	20	32	0		1,622	9.1	10.0	661	3.0
U. S. A.	357,672	236,979	32,134	7,227	155	6,878	641,045	7.9	7.8	186,255	17.3

1. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
2. Reported totals only in 1958.
3. Reported totals only in 1958 and 1959.
4. See Column 4 for totals in Course III.
5. 1958 data, only.

Table 7. Enrollments in FRENCH Courses I-V, Fall 1959

	I	II	III	IV	V	Un-classified	Totals	% HSP (9-12) 1959	% HSP (9-12) 1958	Continuity II-III[4] Enrollment II 1958	Continuity II-III[4] % 1958 II in 1959 III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Alabama	3,362	2,003	376	72	45		5,858	3.3	1.8	1,036	36.3
2. Alaska[1]	126	79	0	0	0		205	2.8	2.8	81	0
3. Arizona	830	401	64	13	0		1,308	2.5	1.8	254	25.2
4. Arkansas	1,501	503	0	0	0		2,004	2.0	1.1	173	0
5. California	27,810	14,195	4,629	939	0		47,573	6.5	5.8	12,081	38.3
6. Colorado	2,487	979	124	19	0	10	3,619	4.3	3.0	592	20.9
7. Connecticut	8,854	5,070	1,908	266	0		16,098	14.3	13.4	4,013	47.6
8. Delaware[2]	2,243	954	198	39	0		3,434	18.8	10.6	-	-
9. D. of Columbia	1,238	860	201	64	0		2,363	12.7	10.3	749	26.8
10. Florida[2]	4,126	2,165	111	26	0		6,428	3.1	1.8	-	-
11. Georgia	10,763	4,365	109	14	0		15,251	7.5	7.0	3,325	3.3
12. Hawaii	816	334	0	0	0		1,150	3.5	3.6	273	.0
13. Idaho	826	276	26	0	0		1,128	2.7	2.2	189	13.8
14. Illinois	11,976	7,736	2,140	490	0		22,342	5.5	4.8	6,617	32.3
15. Indiana	4,622	2,214	243	71	0		7,150	3.0	2.3	1,625	15.0
16. Iowa[3]	-	-	-	-	-	2,664	2,664	1.9	1.5	-	-
17. Kansas	2,903	728	145	11	0		3,787	3.5	2.1	628	23.1
18. Kentucky	3,919	1,311	156	11	0		5,397	4.0	2.4	998	15.6
19. Louisiana	5,294	1,975	174	8	0		7,451	4.9	4.3	1,636	10.6
20. Maine	5,047	2,725	806	62	0		8,640	19.0	19.7	2,444	33.0
21. Maryland	11,548	7,290	1,364	165	0		20,367	15.5	12.4	6,295	21.7
22. Massachusetts	24,950	17,311	6,623	959	116		49,959	24.8	21.7	14,090	47.0
23. Michigan	12,736	5,983	1,067	535	0		20,321	5.5	4.5	4,567	23.4
24. Minnesota	3,123	1,672	230	10	0		5,035	2.8	2.0	1,289	17.8
25. Mississippi[2]	1,530	448	0	0	0		1,978	1.7	.8	-	0
26. Missouri	3,347	1,634	447	130	0		5,558	2.8	2.3	1,061	42.1
27. Montana	936	375	33	0	0		1,344	3.8	2.9	253	13.0
28. Nebraska	987	367	135	0	0		1,489	2.2	1.8	413	32.7
29. Nevada	354	252	31	0	0		637	4.9	5.3	181	17.1
30. New Hampshire	2,985	1,701	418	37	0		5,141	19.9	21.1	1,483	28.2
31. New Jersey	18,189	10,733	2,620	536	22		32,100	13.1	11.4	10,139	25.8
32. New Mexico	576	173	36	0	0		785	2.2	1.8	201	17.9
33. New York	61,317	28,510	13,540	4,032	0		107,399	18.2	15.3	26,797	50.5
34. North Carolina	22,317	11,585	512	135	0		34,549	13.2	12.1	11,258	4.6
35. North Dakota	414	142	0	0	0		556	1.6	1.2	109	0
36. Ohio	16,080	8,286	1,526	277	0		26,169	6.1	4.5	6,373	23.9
37. Oklahoma	2,226	678	64	0	0		2,968	2.2	1.3	468	13.7
38. Oregon	3,104	1,327	257	54	0		4,742	4.7	3.7	1,046	24.6
39. Pennsylvania[2]	28,802	14,449	2,249	688	0		46,188	9.0	7.1	-	-
40. Rhode Island	2,898	2,200	921	278	0		6,297	20.6	18.4	1,980	46.5
41. South Carolina	7,481	3,737	70	0	0		11,288	9.8	8.0	3,076	2.3
42. South Dakota	328	134	0	0	0		462	1.3	.9	68	0
43. Tennessee[2]	4,023	1,280	128	67	0		5,498	3.0	2.0	-	-
44. Texas[5]	3,360	1,232	98	0	0		4,690	1.2	1.2	1,232	8.0
45. Utah	1,783	770	250	66	0		2,869	5.0	2.8	503	49.7
46. Vermont	2,021	1,001	165	3	0		3,190	19.9	18.0	877	18.8
47. Virginia	11,238	6,486	652	149	0		18,525	10.2	6.6	2,089	31.2
48. Washington	5,934	3,266	576	84	0		9,860	6.5	4.5	1,636	35.2
49. West Virginia	2,854	1,145	73	0	0		4,072	3.8	2.8	964	7.6
50. Wisconsin[1]	2,287	1,079	477	125	0		3,968	2.3	2.1	909	52.5
51. Wyoming	347	133	32	0	0		512	2.9	2.1	99	32.3
U. S. A.	358,818	184,252	46,004	10,435	183	2,674	602,366	7.4	6.1	136,170	33.8

1. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
2. Reported totals only in 1958.
3. Reported totals only in 1958 and 1959.
4. See Column 4 for Course III totals.
5. 1958 data, only.

Table 8. Enrollments in GERMAN Courses I-IV, Fall 1959

	I	II	III	IV	Unclassified	Totals	% H.S.P. (9-12) 1959	% H.S.P. (9-12) 1958	Continuity II-III[4] Enrollment Course II 1958	Continuity II-III[4] % 1958 II in 1959 III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. Alabama	56	27	0	0		83	.05	0	0	0
2. Alaska [1]	120	53	0	0		173	2.4	1.4	41	0
3. Arizona	424	131	16	0		571	1.1	.7	60	26.7
4. Arkansas	88	9	0	0		97	.1	.02	0	.0
5. California	10,273	4,308	803	60		15,444	2.1	1.7	3,313	24.2
6. Colorado	1,118	257	11	0		1,386	1.7	.9	141	7.8
7. Connecticut	838	592	202	6		1,638	1.5	1.3	409	49.4
8. Delaware [2]	271	148	8	0		427	2.3	1.8	-	-
9. D. of Columbia	261	192	11	0		464	2.5	2.2	151	7.3
10. Florida [2]	443	177	13	3		636	.3	.2	-	-
11. Georgia	134	47	0	0		181	.08	.02	0	0
12. Hawaii	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0
13. Idaho	448	37	0	0		485	1.2	.3	0	0
14. Illinois	7,072	4,701	932	204		12,909	3.2	2.9	4,144	22.3
15. Indiana	1,708	826	68	17		2,619	1.1	.6	404	16.8
16. Iowa [3]	-	-	-	-	1,009	1,009	.7	.5	-	-
17. Kansas	828	204	15	0		1,047	1.0	.4	62	24.2
18. Kentucky	538	217	4	0		759	.6	.4	127	3.1
19. Louisiana	174	0	0	0		174	.1	0	0	0
20. Maine	61	13	0	0		74	.2	.1	10	0
21. Maryland	1,030	442	31	0		1,503	1.1	.5	203	15.3
22. Massachusetts	2,009	1,333	334	10		3,686	1.8	1.4	1,097	30.4
23. Michigan	1,978	838	149	22		2,987	.8	.6	480	31.0
24. Minnesota	3,417	2,256	110	0		5,783	3.2	1.8	975	11.3
25. Mississippi [2]	26	0	0	0		26	.02	.02	0	0
26. Missouri	623	409	0	0		1,032	.5	.3	149	0
27. Montana	472	189	0	0		661	1.9	1.5	80	0
28. Nebraska	630	117	17	0		764	1.1	1.0	90	18.9
29. Nevada	100	13	0	0		113	.9	.4	14	0
30. New Hampshire	52	33	0	0		85	.3	.3	21	0
31. New Jersey	4,910	3,757	1,023	84		9,774	4.0	3.7	3,231	31.7
32. New Mexico	341	56	2	0		399	1.1	.1	12	16.7
33. New York	8,920	5,949	1,775	346		16,990	2.9	2.6	5,066	35.0
34. North Carolina	180	72	0	0		252	.1	.1	29	0
35. North Dakota	480	109	0	0		589	1.6	.9	52	0
36. Ohio	3,633	1,970	368	27		5,998	1.4	1.1	1,681	21.9
37. Oklahoma	96	63	0	0		159	.1	.1	18	0
38. Oregon	1,788	604	136	16		2,544	2.5	1.5	336	40.5
39. Pennsylvania [2]	7,757	4,036	406	107		12,306	2.4	2.5	-	-
40. Rhode Island	272	241	87	0		600	2.0	2.0	240	35.2
41. South Carolina	141	181	0	0		322	.3	.1	0	0
42. South Dakota	476	128	0	0		604	1.6	1.2	96	0
43. Tennessee [2]	50	21	21	0		92	.05	.03	-	-
44. Texas [6]	1,133	97	17	0		1,247	.3	.3	97	17.5
45. Utah	1,490	490	180	19		2,179	3.8	1.8	410	43.9
46. Vermont	38	19	13	0		70	.4	.2	14	92.9
47. Virginia	428	219	16	0		663	.4	.2	40	40.0
48. Washington [5]	3,924	2,300	382	168		6,774	4.5	3.3	1,574	24.3
49. West Virginia	113	13	0	0		126	.1	.04	0	0
50. Wisconsin [1]	2,455	1,533	465	97		4,550	2.6	2.4	1,303	35.7
51. Wyoming	210	48	0	0		258	1.5	.2	0	0
U. S. A.	74,027	39,475	7,615	1,186	1,009	123,312	1.5	1.2	26,170	29.1

1 See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
2 Reported totals only in 1958.
3 Reported totals only in 1958 and 1959.
4 See column 4 for Course III totals.
5 Course IV totals include 18 students in Course V.
6 1958 data, only.

TABLE 9. Enrollments in ITALIAN Courses I-IV, Fall 1959

	I	II	III	IV	Totals	% HSP (9-12) 1959	% HSP (9-12) 1958	Continuity II-III[3] Enrollment II 1958	Continuity II-III[3] % 1958 II in 1959 III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arizona	6	0	0	0	6	.01	0	0	0
California	573	216	48	0	837	.1	.1	215	22.3
Colorado	18	0	0	0	18	.02	.03	0	0.0
Connecticut	694	501	147	6	1,348	1.2	1.5	491	29.9
Illinois	400	233	72	24	729	.2	.2	271	26.6
Massachusetts	988	615	151	0	1,754	.9	.9	544	27.8
Missouri	87	56	0	0	143	.07	.04	29	0
Nevada	33	8	0	0	41	.3	.4	12	0
New Jersey	1,747	1,576	464	0	3,787	1.5	1.7	1,457	31.9
New York	6,226	3,407	418	200	10,251	1.7	1.8	3,513	12.0
Pennsylvania[1]	380	349	90	22	841	.2	.2		0
Rhode Island	771	418	151	8	1,348	4.4	4.4	454	33.3
Wisconsin[2]	15	0	0	0	15	.01	0	0	0
U.S.A.	11,938	7,379	1,541	260	21,118	.3	.3	6,986	22.1

1. Reported totals only in 1958.
2. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
3. See column 4 for Course III totals.

TABLE 10. Enrollments in RUSSIAN Courses I-IV, Fall 1959

	I	II	III	IV	Totals	% HSP (9-12) 1959	% HSP (9-12) 1958	Continuity II-III[3] Enrollment Course II 1958	Continuity II-III[3] % 1958 II in 1959 III
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Alabama	25	4	0	0	29	.02	-	0	-
Arizona	41	0	0	0	41	.08	-	0	-
California	972	127	0	0	1,099	.2	.1	108	0
Colorado	149	70	0	0	219	.3	.2	0	-
Connecticut	187	30	0	0	217	.2	.06	0	-
Delaware[1]	31	0	0	0	31	.2	.09	-	-
D. of Columbia	54	43	0	0	97	.5	.03	0	-
Florida[1]	103	18	0	0	121	.06	.03	-	-
Illinois	531	103	0	0	634	.2	-	0	-
Indiana	20	0	0	0	20	.01	.01	0	-
Louisiana	63	0	0	0	63	.04	-	0	-
Maryland	93	0	0	0	93	.07	-	0	-
Massachusetts	188	63	0	0	251	.1	.03	0	-
Michigan	258	135	16	0	409	.1	.1	28	57.1
Minnesota	122	0	0	0	122	.07	.02	0	-
Missouri	67	8	0	0	75	.04	.01	0	-
Montana	10	6	0	0	16	.05	-	0	-
Nebraska	10	0	0	0	10	.02	.07	0	-
New Jersey	379	138	73	0	590	.2	.08	0	-
New Mexico	61	48	4	0	113	.3	.04	12	33.3
New York	469	174	0	0	643	.1	.05	0	-
Ohio	184	71	0	0	255	.06	.03	0	-
Oklahoma	13	0	0	0	13	.01	-	0	-
Oregon	392	170	19	0	581	.5	.3	44	43.2
Pennsylvania[1]	797	202	0	0	999	.2	.1	-	-
Rhode Island	18	21	2	0	41	.1	.1	0	-
South Dakota	27	11	0	0	38	.1	.05	0	-
Texas[4]	20	0	0	0	20	.01	.01	0	-
Utah	130	12	0	0	142	.2	.05	0	-
Virginia	60	21	0	0	81	.04	.03	0	-
Washington	318	40	0	0	358	.02	.02	138	0
Wisconsin[2]	112	0	0	0	112	.06	-	0	-
U.S.A.	5,904	1,515	114	0	7,533	.09	.05	330	34.5

1. Reported totals only in 1958.
2. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
3. See column 4 for Course III totals.
4. 1958 data, only.

Table 11. Enrollments in SPANISH Courses I-V, Fall 1959

	I	II	III	IV	V	Un-classified	Totals	% HSP (9-12) 1959	% HSP (9-12) 1958	Continuity II-III[4] Enrollment 1958	Continuity II-III[4] % 1958 II in 1959 II
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1. Alabama	4,326	2,507	415	84			7,332	4.1	2.0	1,298	32.0
2. Alaska [1]	380	271	0	0			651	9.0	9.1	262	0
3. Arizona	8,691	3,707	440	39			12,877	25.0	22.6	3,312	13.3
4. Arkansas	1,854	625	33	0			2,512	2.5	1.6	395	8.6
5. California	96,155	47,368	13,422	3,027			159,972	21.9	21.4	43,269	31.0
6. Colorado	8,288	3,887	541	56		33	12,805	15.3	13.3	3,162	17.1
7. Connecticut	6,337	3,619	817	114			10,887	9.7	8.7	2,597	31.5
8. Delaware [2]	1,478	779	81	0			2,338	12.8	10.0	-	-
9. D. of Columbia	1,246	700	83	31			2,060	11.1	9.4	657	12.6
10. Florida [2]	18,600	10,331	1,264	171			30,366	14.6	11.1	-	-
11. Georgia	5,193	2,622	81	0			7,896	3.9	4.3	2,370	3.4
12. Hawaii	1,019	435	0	0			1,454	4.4	3.9	438	0
13. Idaho	2,841	1,120	80	0			4,041	9.7	9.3	818	9.8
14. Illinois	25,029	15,746	3,667	685			45,127	11.0	10.1	15,175	24.2
15. Indiana	8,991	4,532	386	109			14,018	5.9	4.9	3,484	11.1
16. Iowa [3]						5,535	5,535	4.0	3.2	-	-
17. Kansas	7,308	2,049	192	23			9,572	8.8	6.0	1,514	12.7
18. Kentucky	3,126	1,093	79	0			4,298	3.2	2.6	1,124	7.0
19. Louisiana	4,683	2,184	346	54			7,267	4.8	2.9	1,320	26.2
20. Maine	283	118	25	0			426	.9	1.2	140	17.9
21. Maryland	5,536	3,564	421	40			9,561	7.3	7.3	3,178	13.3
22. Massachusetts	7,511	4,576	735	17			12,839	6.4	6.0	3,843	19.1
23. Michigan	15,050	7,204	1,012	507			23,773	6.5	6.1	6,177	16.4
24. Minnesota	5,463	2,902	307	15			8,687	4.8	3.4	2,300	13.4
25. Mississippi [2]	1,743	721	9	0			2,473	2.2	1.2	-	-
26. Missouri	6,678	2,940	402	66			10,086	5.1	4.4	2,051	
27. Montana	1,659	679	56	0			2,394	6.7	4.9	511	11.0
28. Nebraska	2,673	706	271	13			3,663	5.5	5.1	1,006	26.9
29. Nevada	1,604	763	52	0			2,419	18.6	17.5	618	8.4
30. New Hampshire	492	220	13	0			725	2.8	2.8	186	7.0
31. New Jersey	26,250	14,501	3,354	488	13		44,606	18.2	15.8	13,442	25.0
32. New Mexico	5,791	3,083	400	10			9,284	26.1	24.1	2,567	15.6
33. New York	63,572	20,768	8,733	2,053			95,126	16.1	16.0	28,534	30.6
34. North Carolina	7,142	3,110	184	9			10,445	4.0	3.5	2,983	6.2
35. North Dakota	454	206	16	0			676	1.9	1.5	159	10.1
36. Ohio	19,425	10,700	1,156	125	16		31,422	7.4	6.0	8,384	13.8
37. Oklahoma	7,908	2,770	195	61			10,934	7.9	4.9	2,323	8.4
38. Oregon	4,511	2,479	387	11			7,388	7.4	6.9	1,796	21.6
39. Pennsylvania [2]	29,470	15,466	2,630	603			48,169	9.4	8.1	-	-
40. Rhode Island	979	714	404	141			2,238	7.3	6.8	746	54.2
41. South Carolina	2,066	1,026	3	0			3,095	2.7	2.4	896	.3
42. South Dakota	1,241	277	0	0			1,518	4.1	2.8	280	0
43. Tennessee [2]	7,990	2,556	544	98			11,188	6.2	5.2	-	-
44. Texas [5]	35,857	17,701	1,363	318			55,239	13.8	13.8	17,701	7.7
45. Utah	2,387	1,002	560	149			4,098	7.1	3.5	601	93.1
46. Vermont	142	98	6	0			246	1.5	1.7	90	6.7
47. Virginia	9,024	4,314	360	75			13,773	7.6	6.3	3,401	10.6
48. Washington	9,862	5,660	752	170			16,444	10.9	9.0	3,610	20.8
49. West Virginia	2,012	884	8	0			2,904	2.7	2.4	848	.9
50. Wisconsin [1]	3,553	2,432	823	154			6,962	4.0	3.7	2,124	38.7
51. Wyoming	1,334	556	35	3			1,928	10.9	9.3	511	6.9
U. S. A.	495,207	238,271	47,143	9,519	29	5,568	795,737	9.8	8.8	192,201	24.5

1. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.
2. Reported totals only in 1958.
3. Reported totals only in 1958 and 1959.
4. See column 4 for Course III totals.
5. 1958 data, only.

TABLE 12. Other Foreign Language Enrollments, Fall 1959

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Language	Grand Total by Language	Totals by Courses I	II	III	IV	States Where Taught	Totals by States
Arabic	24	24	0	0	0	Utah	24
Chinese	21	16	5	0	0	California	21
Czech		16	0	0	0	Illinois	16
		7	0	0	0	Texas	7
	23						
Greek (Ancient)		6	0	0	0	Arkansas	6
		113	0	0	0	Indiana	113
		36	45	12	0	Massachusetts	93
		13	0	0	0	Rhode Island	13
	225	168	45	12	0		
Greek (Modern)	3	0	3	0	0	New York	3
Hawaiian	36	36	0	0	0	Hawaii	36
Hebrew		79	52	23	0	California	154
		15	17	1	0	Connecticut	33
		16	0	0	0	Massachusetts	16
		42	39	19	0	New Jersey	100
		2,325	1,117	301	74	New York	3,817
		42	31	0	0	Ohio	73
		69	0	0	0	Pennsylvania	69
	4,262	2,588	1,256	344	74		
Japanese	63	63	0	0	0	Hawaii	63
Norwegian		69	68	8	0	Minnesota	145
		27	0	0	0	Montana	27
		23	20	0	0	New York	43
		42	25	14	12	Washington	93
	308	161	113	22	12		
Polish		5	6	4	5	Connecticut	20
		157	103	11	0	Illinois	271
		45	19	0	0	Massachusetts	64
		140	57	0	0	Pennsylvania	197
	552	347	185	15	5		
Portuguese		0	11	0	0	Arizona	11
		214	140	0	0	Massachusetts	354
		72	53	36	0	Rhode Island	161
	526	286	204	0	0		
Swedish		63	51	0	0	Illinois	114
		61	54	0	0	Minnesota	115
	229	124	105	0	0		
Unclassified						Georgia	150
						Illinois	13
		224	76	51	14	New York	365
						Pennsylvania	104
	632						
U.S.A.	6,904						6,904

TABLE 13. Distribution of Foreign Languages Taught in States Where Enrollment in a Foreign Language Is at Least One-Half Per Cent of the Total High School Population.[1]

1	2	3	4	5	6
Per Cent Range	SPANISH	FRENCH	LATIN	GERMAN[2]	ITALIAN[3]
29.9 . . 20.0	New Mexico Arizona California	Massachusetts Rhode Island			
19.9 . . . . . 15.0	Nevada New Jersey New York Colorado	New Hampshire Vermont Maine Delaware New York Maryland	Massachusetts Vermont		
14.9 . . . . 10.0	Florida Texas Delaware D. of Columbia Illinois Washington Wyoming	Connecticut North Carolina New Jersey D. of Columbia Virginia	Connecticut Pennsylvania Delaware New Hampshire Ohio Rhode Island Maine New Jersey Virginia Indiana D. of Columbia		
9.9 . . . .

TABLE 14. Foreign Language Enrollments in Secondary Schools Grades 7-8, Fall 1959

	Grand Totals			FRENCH			GERMAN			LATIN			SPANISH			OTHER		
	7 - 8	7	8	7-8 Total	7	8	7-8 Total	7	8	7-8 Total	7	8	7-8 Total	7	8	7-8 Total	7	8
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1. Alabama	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2. Alaska	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Arizona	248	0	248	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	248	0	248	0	0	0
4. Arkansas	134	0	134	53	0	53	0	0	0	0	0	0	81	0	81	0	0	0
5. California	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Colorado	2,168	776	1,392	355	214	141	197	88	109	431	101	330	1,185	373	812	0	0	0
7. Connecticut	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Delaware	644	0	644	535	-	535	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	109	0	0	0
9. D. of Columbia	3,364[1]	181	3,183	1,180[2]	43	1,137	0	0	0	1,314[3]	68	1,246	870[4]	70	800	0	0	0
10. Florida	4,559[1]	742	3,455	430[2]	145	240	0	0	0	505[3]	43	436	3,624[4]	554	2,779	0	0	0
11. Georgia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12. Hawaii	10	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	10	0	0	0
13. Idaho	410	159	251	0	0	0	75	0	75	0	0	0	335	159	176	0	0	0
14. Illinois	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15. Indiana	792	18	774	194	0	194	0	0	0	370	0	370	228	18	210	0	0	0
16. Iowa	1,381	601	780	277	173	104	26	0	26	-	-	-	0	0	0	1,078	428	650
17. Kansas	583	82	501	109	-	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	474	82	392	0	0	0
18. Kentucky	722	417	305	126	126	0	37	37	0	269	70	199	290	184	106	0	0	0
19. Louisiana	2,640	481	2,159	1,207	389	818	21	0	21	230	0	230	1,182	92	1,090	0	0	0
20. Maine	1,450	676	774	1,332	650	682	0	0	0	67	0	67	51	26	25	0	0	0
21. Maryland	4,191	111	4,080	2,631	53	2,578	151	0	151	799	0	799	613	58	555	0	0	0
22. Massachusetts	20,305	7,234	13,071	13,511	5,564	7,947	44	30	14	5,702	1,237	4,465	774	335	439	274	68	206
23. Michigan	2,658	1,163	1,495	1,167	663	504	210	105	105	158	0	158	1,123	395	728	0	0	0
24. Minnesota	383	216	167	39	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	0	344	216	128	0	0	0
25. Mississippi	361	201	160	178	91	87	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	110	73	0	0	0
26. Missouri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
27. Montana	2,376	1,246	1,130	1,117	1,003	114	973	14	959	0	0	0	286	229	57	0	0	0
28. Nebraska	1,824	676	1,148	541	202	339	71	35	36	46	23	23	1,166	416	750	0	0	0
29. Nevada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30. New Hampshire	494	0	494	343	0	343	0	0	0	151	0	151	0	0	0	0	0	0
31. New Jersey	8,197	1,928	6,269	2,987	759	2,228	561	221	340	1,499	49	1,450	2,906	790	2,116	244	109	135
32. New Mexico	4,619	2,538	2,081	67	29	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,552	2,509	2,043			
33. New York	43,331	21,404	21,927	21,757	10,811	10,946	1,802	753	1,049	6,227	2,947	3,280	9,571	5,410	4,161	3,974	1,483	2,491
34. North Carolina	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35. North Dakota	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36. Ohio	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
37. Oklahoma	1,135	461	674	294	104	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	841	357	484	0	0	0
38. Oregon	1,010	377	633	102	53	49	152	49	103	24	24	0	719	251	468	13	0	13
39. Pennsylvania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40. Rhode Island	2,655	857	1,798	2,101	847	1,254	0	0	0	358	10	348	70	0	70	126	0	126
41. South Carolina	251	0	251	191	0	191	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	0	60	0	0	0
42. South Dakota	141	64	77	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	64	63	0	0	0	14	0	14
43. Tennessee	1,132	534	598	428	190	238	0	0	0	26	0	26	678	344	334	0	0	0
44. Texas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45. Utah	1,397	624	773	611	242	369	378	125	253	0	0	0	341	190	151	67	67	0
46. Vermont	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47. Virginia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
48. Washington	1,717	745	972	538	275	263	305	141	164	46	0	46	828	329	499	0	0	0
49. West Virginia	148	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	0	148	0	0	0	0	0	0
50. Wisconsin	888	595	293	317	317	0	230	0	230	263	200	63	48	48	0	30	30	0
51. Wyoming	659	334	325	21	0	21	0	0	0	97	52	45	541	282	259	0	0	0
U. S. A.	118,980[1]	45,441	73,177	54,739[1]	22,943	31,751	5,233	1,598	3,635	18,857[2]	4,888	13,943	34,331[3]	13,827	20,213	5,820	2,185	3,635

1. Grand total includes 362 unspecified by grade in Florida.
2. Total includes 45 unspecified by grade.
3. Total includes 26 unspecified by grade.
4. Total includes 291 unspecified by grade.

Summary of Enrollments in Foreign Languages With Per Cents[1] of Total High School Population (9-12), 1890-1959

Year	Total H.S. Population (9-12)	MFL Enrollment	% MFLs in HSP	French Enrollment	% French in HSP	German Enrollment	% German in HSP	Spanish Enrollment	% Spanish in HSP	Latin Enrollment	% Latin in HSP
1890	202,963	33,089	16.3	11,772	5.8	21,311	10.5	-	-	70,429	34.7
1895	350,099	62,685	17.9	22,757	6.5	39,911	11.4	-	-	153,693	43.9
1900	519,251	114,765	22.1	40,503	7.8	74,252	14.3	-	-	262,752	50.6
1905	679,702	199,153	29.3	61,852	9.1	137,299	20.2	-	-	341,215	50.2
1910	915,061	313,890	34.3	90,591	9.9	216,869	23.7	6,406	.7	448,383	49.0
1915	1,328,984	477,110	35.9	116,957	8.8	324,272	24.4	35,882	2.7	495,711	37.3
1922	2,230,000	611,025	27.4	345,650	15.5	13,385	.6	252,000	11.3	613,250	27.5
1928	3,354,473	845,338	25.2	469,626	14.0	60,381	1.8	315,329	9.4	737,984	22.0
1934	5,620,626	1,096,022	19.5	612,648	10.9	134,897	2.4	348,479	6.2	899,300	16.0
1948	5,399,452	740,800	13.7	253,781	4.7	43,195	.8	442,755	8.2	421,174	7.8
1954	4,505,440[2]	639,773[3]	14.2	252,306[3]	5.6	36,043[3]	.8	330,599[3]	7.3	310,891[3]	6.9
1958[4]	7,897,232	1,298,687	16.4	479,769	6.1	93,054	1.2	691,024	8.8	617,500	7.8
1959	8,155,573	1,556,745	19.1	602,366	7.4	123,312	1.5	795,737	9.8	641,045	7.9

1. All foreign language enrollments from 1890 through 1948 are estimated from per cents of the languages in the total high school enrollments given by William R. Parker, The National Interest and Foreign Languages, U.S. National Commission for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, 1957, pp.52-53.

2. Estimated enrollments from 41 states.

3. Enrollments from 41 states.

4. See Introduction, Revision of 1958 data.